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SOURCE Nova Borba, anti-Tito emigre paper No 1, 1950PAPER SAYS YUGOSLAV PEOPLE INSUFFICIENTLY FED

At Tito's Fifth Congress, Boris Kidric, Chairman of the Federal Planning Commission, stated that the gross revenue from Yugoslav white- and blue-collar workers was 48,100,000,000 dinars in 1948, while the total national revenue was 191,900,000,000 dinars. Of the 48,100,000,000 dinars, he said that white- and blue-collar workers paid 3,200,000,000 dinars in taxes in 1948 (39.4 percent more than in 1947), contributed 4,300,000,000 dinars for social insurance, and paid 3,100,000,000 dinars for the "People's Loan," which was raised almost entirely from white- and blue-collar workers.

Of the gross revenue, he said that white- and blue-collar workers contributed 10,600,000,000 dinars in 1948, or 22 percent of the gross revenue, through various taxes and loans, and that their net income was 37,500,000,000 dinars, or 19.6 percent of the total national revenue. As 1,300,000 white- and blue-collar workers were employed in 1948, the average monthly net income per worker was about 2,400 dinars, according to Kidric. Actually, however, the monthly average income of an ordinary white- or blue-collar worker in 1948 must have been even less than 2,400 dinars, because all the high officials of Tito's government were counted as white-collar workers, and their incomes range between 9,000 and 15,000 dinars per month. According to Kidric, the federal guaranteed [i.e., rationed] supply to the population in 1948 was distributed as follows:

Type of Consumer	Gr of Bread Daily	Grams per Month			Daily Caloric Value
		Fats	Meat	Sugar	
R1 (heavy workers)	650	1,200	3,000	1,000	2,100
R2 (skilled workers)	450	1,100	2,500	900	1,550
R3 (most white-collar workers)	350	1,000	2,000	800	1,300
G1 (dependents)	250	600	1,600	600	900
D2 (children from 2 to 7)	250	600	1,000	750	850
Those eligible to buy at special stores, and their families	500	3,000-	8,000-	2,000-	3,500-
(white bread)		5,000	15,000	3,000	5,000

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Actually, however, citizens of Belgrade with R2 and R3 ration cards, who are by far the best-fed people in Yugoslavia, received only 75 percent of the allotted amount, and the holders of G1 ration cards received less than 60 percent of the allotted food. Among the R1 ration holders are the great majority of the members of the Tito military, police, and bureaucratic clique who were not eligible to buy at the special stores for ministers, for UDB members, or for diplomats. At least 50,000 officials are eligible to buy at these special stores, and if their families are included, the number increases to 200,000.

It is estimated that the Tito military, police, and bureaucratic clique consumes about 34,000 tons of meat per year. To this number 20,000 tons of meat per year for the 850,000 soldiers of the Yugoslav Army may be added, which raises the amount of meat consumed by the Tito clique to 54,000 tons.

According to Kidric's budget message of December 1948, 90,000 tons of meat were at the disposal of the nonagricultural population. If this is true, white- and blue-collar workers and the remaining urban population did not get more than 36,000 tons of meat per year, or slightly more than one-third of the total amount of meat available to the nonagricultural population. According to these estimates, only one kilogram of meat per month was distributed to each urban inhabitant through the guaranteed supply.

In his report, Kidric also stated that the per-capita consumption of certain articles by the nonagricultural population during 1948 as compared to 1939 was as follows (1939 = 100): bread 104.45, fats 93.83, meat 87.99 sugar 141.15, textiles 111.40, and shoes 95.0.

The high cost of foodstuffs on the free market is shown in the following table of free market prices in 1948:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price per Unit (in dinars)</u>
Flour	kg	70 to 80
Fats	kg	400 to 500
Lard	kg	400 to 500
Meat	kg	150 to 200
Cheese	kg	75 to 100
Eggs	each	15 to 30
Milk	liter	25 to 30

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